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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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U.S. Department of Labor

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Highlights

**New Methodology For
Labor Force Estimates--Page 9. **

Over 90,000 New Jobs In 1988

Preliminary annual average data for 1988 show total employment in the state up 92,700, or 4.5 percent, from 1987. Besides reducing unemployment, the expansion provided jobs for new entrants to the labor force as well as to individuals who had previously dropped out of the job market. In addition, news of the strong growth in the state's economy attracted many jobless workers from other states. Nonetheless, the number of unemployed workers in the state dropped 18,200 from 1987, and the annual average unemployment rate in 1988 of 6.6 percent was the lowest since 1969.

Employment Down Seasonally

Despite the exceptionally strong economy in 1988, seasonal influences were negative in December with the onset of winter. Total employment in the state fell 11,100 from

	Dec. 1988* (Prel.)	Nov. 1988* (Rev.)	Dec. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,331,500	2,338,300	2,286,000
Total Employment	2,187,500	2,198,600	2,104,900
Total Unemployment	144,000	139,700	181,100
State Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.0	7.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.2	5.4

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Holiday Jobs Ease Downturn

November, and unemployment increased from 139,700 and 6.0 percent of the labor force to 144,000 and 6.2 percent. The decline in employment between November and December, however, was less than seasonally expected, and as a result the jobless rate rose less than it would normally. After seasonal adjustment, total employment increased 4,500 over the month, and the unemployment rate dipped from 6.0 to 5.9 per cent.

The loss in nonagricultural wage and salary employment between November and December was limited to 3,000 as seasonal losses in construction, lumber, food processing and education were partially offset by the hiring of temporary holiday workers at retail stores. Further gains in aerospace and health services and hiring at ski resorts also helped offset winter job losses.

Retail Trade Adds 5,200

November, rose 5,200 in December. Department and apparel stores and other outlets selling gift items added thousands of temporary holiday workers as usual. Relatively small seasonal reductions occurred at restaurants because of less tourist business and at hardware, building material outlets because of deteriorating

weather conditions. In January, however, employment in retail trade will be several thousand lower with the end of the holiday season and other cutbacks.

Health Services and in Ski Resorts Add Workers

Changes in the service industries were mixed December, but overall employment rose 900 thanks to large expansions in health services and at ski resorts. Movie theaters also added staff in December as did beauty and tanning salons. Agricultural services continued its seasonal decline and private education payrolls fell temporarily because of the holiday vacation period.

Construction and Government Employment Down

Construction employment fell 4,100 in December and will undoubtedly fall further in January as winter weather In addition, few new projects are started at this time of the year to offset project completions. Nonetheless, employment in the building trades was exceptionally high for December, reflecting overall growth in the state's economy.

Manufacturing Employment Falls Seasonally

Manufacturing employment dropped 2,600 in December but all of the loss was seasonal. Food product payrolls fell 3,400 with freezing and canning of the 1988 fruit and vegetable crops complete. A partial shutdown of one large plant for upgrading added to the loss. Employment in lumber and wood products dipped 700: logging payrolls were down because of less favorable weather, while mills cut back because of a seasonal decline in the demand for lumber and plywood. The stone-clay-glass (down 200) and fabricated metals (down 300) industries also reported less activity because of lower demand from the construction industry.

Growth Continues In Aerospace

Partially offsetting seasonal losses, aerospace added 1,000 in December. Aerospace employment rose at an accelerating rate during 1988 as The Boeing Company attempted to keep up with an increasing order backlog. Monthly employment growth rose from 440 in the first half to 540 in the third quarter and then to an average of 1,400 workers per month in the fourth quarter. The cumulative gain for aerospace in 1988 totalled 8,200 workers.

Several other manufacturing industries posted small gains in December. Expansions in shipbuilding and boat building added 300 jobs in "other transportation equipment." Continued

strength in the demand for paper boosted paper and allied products employment 300, while 200 additional jobs were credited to machinery.

Nonfarm Jobs up 90,800 Over the Year

Nonfarm employment continued to maintain a substantial gain from year-earlier levels with the total up 90,800, or 4.8 percent, over the year in December. Services, up 24,700 or 5.8 percent, and trade, up 24,500 or 5.2 percent, recorded the largest numerical increases but construction, up 11,900 or 13.7 percent, was credited with the largest relative increase. Both commercial and residential construction in the state have shown exceptional growth, paralleling the expansion in the economy. Manufacturing kept pace with the overall increase, adding 15,400 jobs for a gain of 4.8 percent year to year.

Private schools added staff in November as usual and health services continued to expand to cushion the loss in the services group. Employment at hospitals, though, remained relatively unchanged.

Aerospace, up 8,600, accounted for over half of the new jobs, but other manufacturing industries added 6,800 workers. Growing capital investment by manufactures modernizing their operations and strong export markets boosted employment in machinery 2,100 over the year. Aluminum employment rose 1,000 because of strong demand and the reopening of two smelters in late 1987. "Other transportation equipment" also added 1,000 workers in 1988: sales of trucks, trailers and pleasure boats increased during the year and shipyards posted a moderate recovery. Printing and publishing added 800 with growing demand because of the general expansion in the state's economy.

AREA TRENDS

Unemployment Lower In Central Puget Sound, Up in Rest of State

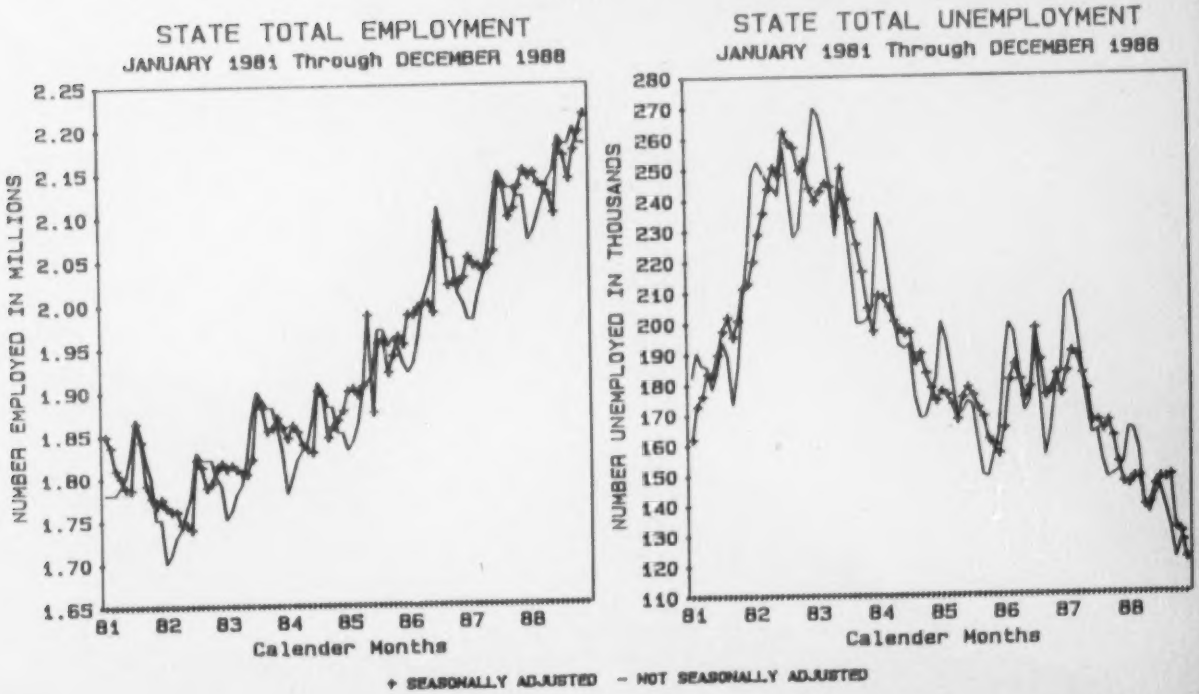
Although the overall unemployment rate for the state rose in December, rates in central Puget Sound metropolitan areas edged lower as temporary holiday jobs at retail stores largely offset seasonal cutbacks in construction and other industries.

In the Seattle Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate slipped from 4.6 to 4.5 percent between November and December, while Tacoma's rate dipped from 6.0 to 5.8 percent.

The Bremerton and Olympia metropolitan areas saw their rates slip one-tenth of a point to 5.1 and 6.2 percent, respectively.

In most other Western Washington areas unemployment rose, especially in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry where employment was declining. Rates, however, generally remained well below year-earlier levels. Typical of these areas was Lewis County where the jobless rate jumped from 8.3 percent in November to 9.4 percent in December; the December 1987 rate was 12.2 percent.

In contrast to Western Washington where the overall unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.4 percent, the overall rate in Eastern Washington rose from 8.1 to 9.0 percent between November and December. Much of the job loss over the month occurred in agriculture and the related food processing industry which is more important east of the Cascades than on the west side of the state. In addition, winter weather conditions are more severe in Eastern Washington, resulting in relatively greater reductions in construction and other outdoor jobs. Despite the jump in unemployment in December, however, the jobless rate in Eastern Washington remained well below the 10.6 percent recorded in December 1987.



INDUSTRY NOTES

Homebuilders See Decline in 1989

Higher mortgage rates are likely to reduce housing starts in 1989, according to a forecast by the National Association of Home Builders. Midyear mortgage rates are expected to range from 11 to 11.5 percent for 30 year fixed-rate loans, while first-year adjustable mortgage rates are expected to increase to about nine percent. Fixed rate loans already averaged nearly 11 percent in late January, and adjustable rate mortgages averaged 8.65 percent for the initial year. Housing starts in 1989 are expected to fall to 1,380,000 units, down 6.7 percent from 1,480,000 in 1988. Single-family starts are expected to drop 6.5 percent, while multi-family starts are forecast to fall 9.1 percent.

Demographics to Lower Demand for New Homes

The long-range outlook for the home building industry also points to a decline. Demand for new homes in the1990s is expected to fall because of a decline in household formations. With fewer Americans aged 25 to 34 in the 1990's, annual household formations are likely to fall 300,000 from the late 1980s to 1.17 million in the 1990s. Other factors expected to reduce the demand for housing include trends toward later marriages, fewer divorces, and living with parents longer.

Fewer housing starts will weaken demand in several other industries including the Northwest's lumber industry. The decline will also reduce purchases of furniture, appliances, and floor coverings. Real estate offices and mortgage bankers will see a slowdown in their business. Forecasts by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that inflation adjusted investment in residential construction will increase 0.4 percent annually in the 1990s compared with 3.9 percent in the 1970s and 1.2 percent in the 1980s.

Boeing Sales and Earnings Up

Sales by The Boeing Company increased 10 percent from 1987 to total nearly $17 billion in 1988. And despite production problems, earnings rose 28 percent over the year. Boeing is projecting sales of $22 billion in 1989 as airliner production is stepped up to meet record demand. Boeing expects to deliver 401 commercial jets in 1989, up from 299 in 1988. The aerospace firm's contract backlog at the end of 1988 was $53.6 billion compared with $33.2 billion at the end

of 1987. Commercial aircraft orders accounted for 87 percent of the 1988 backlog with U.S. government contracts accounting for the remainder.

Boeing Market Share Up

In 1988, Boeing boosted its share of world jetliner orders to 63 percent, from 51 percent in 1987 and a 30 year average of 56 percent. Boeing credited the increase to the firm's offering of a "family" of airplanes with common cockpit features, maintenance systems and other similarities which save airlines money.

Jetliner orders in 1988 totalled 1,011 with 636 going to Boeing. Airbus Industrie received orders for a 161 planes for a 16 percent market share, half of its 1987 share. McDonnell Douglas Corp. had orders for 214 planes representing a 21 percent share, up five percent from the previous year.

High-Tech Growing

Employment in high-technology, excluding Boeing, increased 14 percent in Washington State in 1988, according to the publishers of Advanced Technology in Washington 1989 Directory. Aerospace employment itself rose 8.6 percent. High-tech employment, less Boeing, was estimated at 86,000 with 1,140 firms in the field. Prospects for further growth are encouraging. A recent survey of Washington State high-tech companies by the publishers of the technology directory and the Seattle Times found that two-thirds of those responding expected to add employees in 1989. Only one percent anticipated cutbacks.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Drought Cuts GNP Growth

The Gross National Product (GNP), the value of the nation's output of goods and services, rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1988, down from 2.5 percent in the third quarter and the smallest increase in two years. Lat summer's drought, however, reduced farm production and cut GNP growth by 0.5 percentage points in the third quarter and 1.1 points in the fourth quarter. Corrected for the effect of the drought, the GNP increased 3.0 percent in the third quarter and 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter.

Unfortunately the economy cannot continue to expand at its current pace without pushing up the rate of inflation. As a result, the Federal Reserve is likely to keep upward pressure on interest rates in order to moderate the expansion. The danger is, of course, that interest rates will be pushed too high and a recession will result.

Leading Indicators Up In December

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main gauge of future economic activity, rose 0.6 percent in December to post its largest gain in five months. Nonetheless, many analysts believe the trend of the index suggests slower growth ahead because of its zig-zag pattern: the index has changed directions for eight consecutive months.

Six of the nine leading indicators which were available for December posted gains: orders for consumer goods, plant and equipment orders, building permits, sensitive material prices, stock market prices and the money supply. two leading indicators were negative in December: the average workweek of factory production workers which declined and initial claims for unemployment compensation which increased. The business delivery index was unchanged in December. Data on inventories and credit outstanding were not available for the preliminary December estimate of the index.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)**

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988
U.S. City Average	120.3	120.2	115.4	4.4	3.4

	Jan.-June 1988	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June '87 to Jan.-June '88
Seattle*	111.9	108.2	3.4

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.
** The base period for the index has been changed from 1967=100 to 1982-1984=100. The conversion factors for the All Items, Urban Consumers Indexes on the 1967=100 base are U.S=0.3338279, Seattle=0.3280421.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Methodology for Estimating Statewide Employment and Unemployment

Beginning with the estimates for January 1989, a new methodology incorporating advanced statistical techniques will be used to produce estimates of total employment and unemployment for Washington State and most other states. The method for estimating employment and unemployment for substate areas will remain basically unchanged, with local areas adjusted to state totals.

Substantial changes from previous statewide estimates are not expected, but the new methodology will result in estimates that more accurately measure seasonal changes in the economy. In addition, the estimating procedures will automatically adjust to account for structural changes in the economy such as the declining number of teenagers in the population. The change, however, will not affect the concept of who is considered employed or unemployed.

The new methodology was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, and research staff from the individual states. The use of a mathematically based model, which incorporates advanced statistical techniques, was made possible, in part, by the availability of microcomputers to handle the increase in computations required by the new methodology.

Monthly labor force estimates for the nation and the 11 largest states (direct use states) will continue to be developed from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a nationwide monthly household survey. The CPS sample in Washington State and most other states is adequate to provide annual averages, but it is not large enough to produce reliable monthly estimates.

The estimating procedure used to prepare monthly estimates for non-direct use states in the past was a "building-block" approach. The unemployment estimates started with a count of unemployment compensation claimants without earnings to which estimates for exhaustees of benefits were added along with estimates for other unemployed workers not eligible or receiving benefits such as disqualified claimants, workers without sufficient wage credits, workers from noncovered industries, etc. Estimates of total employment began with estimates of wage and salary workers from the monthly survey of employers, adjusted for multiple jobs holding, to which estimates for self-employed, domestics, unpaid family, and agricultural workers were added. To account for differences in unemployment insurance eligibility between states and to ensure that both unemployment and employment estimates were comparable between states, the monthly estimates were adjusted to a six-month moving average of the CPS estimates for each non-direct use state. Unfortunately, the six-month moving average adjustment distorted seasonal trends, which is why Washington State has been producing an alternate set of estimates by using a 12-month moving average of CPS data for the adjustment. The CPS is used as an input in the new mathematically based estimates, but since a moving average of the data is not used, only one estimate of employment and unemployment will be produced beginning with the January 1989 estimates.

Monthly estimates for Washington State using the new methodology will be revised back through 1976. Annual averages, however, will not be affected since they will continue to be based on the CPS for the state. Estimates for individual labor market areas, counties and cities will continue to be developed using the

"building-block" method. Estimates for substate areas will be affected only to the extent that the area estimates will be adjusted so that they add to the statewide estimates. BLS, however, is continuing research on new methodologies for producing more accurate labor force estimates for local areas.

Technical information on the new methodology for estimating statewide total employment and unemployment is available from the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch on request.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

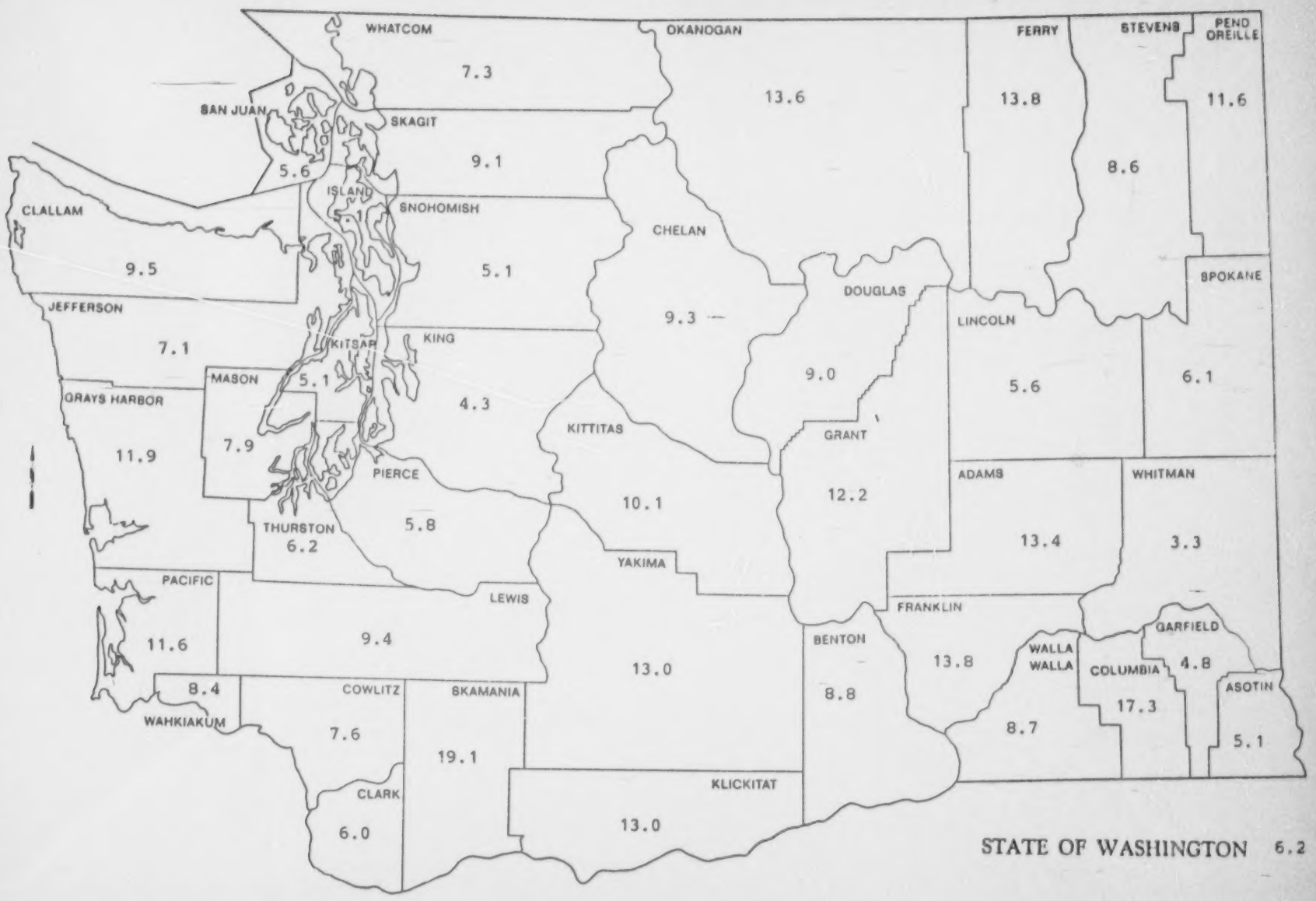
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	December 1988 (PREL.)	November 1988 (REV.)	December 1987 (REV.)	November 1987 (REV.)	Numerical Change Nov. 1988 to Dec. 1988	Numerical Change Dec. 1987 to Dec. 1988
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,971.2	1,974.2	1,880.4	1,883.0	-3.0	90.8
MANUFACTURING	338.7	341.3	323.3	325.6	-2.6	15.4
Durable Goods	244.4	243.9	229.6	230.2	0.5	14.8
Lumber and Wood Products	40.5	41.2	40.0	40.7	-0.7	0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.6	-0.2	0.1
Primary Metals	12.9	12.8	11.7	11.6	0.1	1.2
Aluminum	8.9	8.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	1.0
Fabricated Metals	10.9	11.2	10.6	10.8	-0.3	0.3
Machinery	32.3	32.1	30.2	30.2	0.2	2.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	18.1	18.0	17.1	16.9	0.1	1.0
Electrical Equipment	14.2	14.1	13.1	13.3	0.1	1.1
Transportation Equipment	120.8	119.5	111.2	110.8	1.3	9.6
Aerospace	106.1	105.1	97.5	97.1	1.0	8.6
Other Transp. Equipment	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.7	0.3	1.0
Instruments and Related	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	0.1	0.4
Misc. Manufacturing	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.6
Nondurable Goods	94.3	97.4	93.7	95.4	-3.1	0.6
Food and Kindred Products	30.9	34.3	30.6	32.5	-3.4	0.3
Canned and Preserved Foods.	9.6	13.1	9.9	11.6	-3.5	-0.3
Apparel and Allied Products	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.4	0.3	0.3
Printing and Publishing	21.5	21.5	20.7	20.6	0.0	0.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	9.9	11.2	11.2	0.1	-1.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.7	0.0	0.4
MINING and QUARRYING	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	98.6	102.7	86.7	90.5	-4.1	11.9
TRANSP.,COMM. and UTIL	105.6	105.8	100.4	99.9	-0.2	5.2
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	494.0	488.6	469.5	465.3	5.4	24.5
Wholesale Trade	118.0	117.8	110.6	113.0	0.2	7.4
Retail Trade	376.0	370.8	358.9	352.3	5.2	17.1
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE	110.1	109.3	107.2	106.8	0.8	2.9
SERVICES	454.2	453.3	429.5	429.2	0.9	24.7
Health Services	137.8	136.9	133.2	132.3	0.9	4.6
GOVERNMENT	366.6	369.8	360.7	362.6	-3.2	5.9
Federal	68.6	68.6	70.1	70.2	0.0	-1.5
State and Local	298.0	301.2	290.6	292.4	-3.2	7.4
Education	159.3	161.7	156.4	157.5	-2.4	2.9
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.



STATE OF WASHINGTON 6.2

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 1/31/89
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	DECEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				NOVEMBER 1988 REVISED 1/				DECEMBER 1987 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,331,500	2,187,500	144,000	6.2	2,338,300	2,198,600	139,700	6.0	2,286,000	2,104,900	181,100	7.9
Bellingham MSA	60,400	56,000	4,400	7.3	61,400	57,400	4,000	6.5	59,100	53,500	5,600	9.5
Bremerton MSA	72,700	69,000	3,700	5.1	73,200	69,400	3,800	5.2	74,500	69,600	4,900	6.6
Olympia MSA	75,300	70,600	4,700	6.2	76,100	71,300	4,800	6.3	75,400	69,700	5,700	7.6
Seattle PMSA	1,066,900	1,019,200	47,700	4.5	1,063,100	1,014,000	49,100	4.6	1,029,900	967,600	62,300	6.0
King County 2/	846,500	810,100	36,400	4.3	843,900	806,000	37,900	4.5	816,400	769,100	47,300	5.8
Snohomish County 2/	220,400	209,100	11,300	5.1	219,200	208,000	11,200	5.1	213,500	198,500	15,000	7.0
Spokane MSA	172,100	161,600	10,500	6.1	172,300	162,200	10,100	5.9	168,500	155,600	12,900	7.7
Tacoma PMSA	249,700	235,100	14,600	5.8	251,800	236,700	15,100	6.0	245,400	225,700	19,700	8.0
Tri-Cities MSA	63,100	56,700	6,400	10.1	64,000	58,100	5,900	9.2	66,700	59,300	7,400	11.1
Benton County 2/	47,800	43,600	4,200	8.8	48,700	44,700	4,000	8.2	50,800	45,600	5,200	10.2
Franklin County 2/	15,200	13,100	2,100	13.8	15,400	13,400	2,000	13.0	15,800	13,700	2,100	13.3
Vancouver PMSA	114,500	107,600	6,900	6.0	115,200	108,800	6,400	5.6	110,600	102,300	8,300	7.5
Yakima MSA	86,800	75,500	11,300	13.0	87,800	77,700	10,100	11.5	86,300	73,400	12,900	14.9
Adams	6,510	5,640	870	13.4	6,520	5,780	740	11.3	6,260	5,300	960	15.3
Asotin	9,460	8,980	480	5.1	9,330	8,870	460	4.9	8,310	7,660	650	7.8
Clallam	22,160	20,050	2,110	9.5	22,450	20,630	1,820	8.1	22,700	20,280	2,420	10.7
Columbia	1,680	1,390	290	17.3	1,610	1,340	270	16.8	1,800	1,340	460	25.6
Cowlitz	35,810	33,080	2,730	7.6	36,110	33,390	2,720	7.5	35,210	31,740	3,470	9.9
Ferry	2,830	2,440	390	13.8	2,800	2,460	340	12.1	2,580	2,260	320	12.4
Garfield	1,040	990	50	4.8	1,020	990	30	2.9	1,020	920	100	9.8
Grant	22,870	20,070	2,800	12.2	23,390	20,970	2,420	10.3	22,950	19,750	3,200	13.9
Grays Harbor	24,100	21,230	2,870	11.9	24,100	21,730	2,370	9.8	25,580	22,110	3,470	13.6
Island	18,360	17,420	940	5.1	18,380	17,470	910	5.0	18,830	17,450	1,380	7.3
Jefferson	7,310	6,790	520	7.1	7,470	6,990	480	6.4	7,470	6,750	720	9.6
Kittitas	10,830	9,740	1,090	10.1	11,210	10,310	900	8.0	11,180	9,800	1,380	12.3
Klickitat	7,170	6,240	930	13.0	7,420	6,670	750	10.1	7,270	6,150	1,120	15.4
Lewis	25,820	23,200	2,420	9.4	25,650	23,520	2,130	8.3	24,430	21,440	2,990	12.2
Lincoln	4,270	4,030	240	5.6	4,280	4,040	240	5.6	4,020	3,680	340	8.5
Mason	11,460	10,550	910	7.9	11,660	10,820	840	7.2	12,980	11,770	1,210	9.3
Okanogan	14,830	12,820	2,010	13.6	15,360	13,630	1,730	11.3	14,430	12,340	2,090	14.5
Pacific	6,110	5,400	710	11.6	6,230	5,510	720	11.6	6,250	5,520	730	11.7
Pend Oreille	3,350	2,960	390	11.6	3,350	2,980	370	11.0	3,020	2,500	520	17.2
San Juan	4,630	4,370	260	5.6	4,890	4,630	260	5.3	4,820	4,470	350	7.3
Skagit	31,960	29,040	2,920	9.1	32,420	29,680	2,740	8.5	32,400	28,150	4,250	13.1
Skamania	2,300	1,860	440	19.1	2,350	2,000	350	14.9	2,250	1,690	560	24.9
Stevens	11,460	10,480	980	8.6	11,450	10,510	940	8.2	11,450	10,150	1,300	11.4
Wahkiakum	1,070	980	90	8.4	1,100	1,010	90	8.2	1,090	970	120	11.0
Walla Walla	23,300	21,270	2,030	8.7	23,340	21,710	1,630	7.0	23,480	20,890	2,590	11.0
Wenatchee Labor Area	40,510	36,770	3,740	9.2	39,980	36,670	3,310	8.3	39,450	35,450	4,000	10.1
Chelan County 2/	27,440	24,880	2,560	9.3	27,080	24,820	2,260	8.3	26,820	23,990	2,830	10.6
Douglas County 2/	13,070	11,890	1,180	9.0	12,920	11,860	1,060	8.2	12,640	11,460	1,180	9.3
Whitman	18,980	18,360	620	3.3	19,580	18,820	760	3.9	18,370	17,690	680	3.7

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

January 31, 1989
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	DECEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				NOVEMBER 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,311,200	2,173,500	137,700	6.0	2,300,300	2,162,200	138,100	6.0
Bellingham MSA	59,800	55,600	4,200	7.0	60,300	56,400	3,900	6.5
Bremerton MSA	72,200	68,600	3,600	5.0	71,900	68,200	3,700	5.1
Olympia MSA	74,700	70,200	4,500	6.0	74,800	70,100	4,700	6.3
Seattle PMSA	1,058,300	1,012,700	45,600	4.3	1,045,800	997,200	48,600	4.6
King County 2/	839,700	804,900	34,800	4.1	830,200	792,700	37,500	4.5
Snohomish County 2/	218,600	207,800	10,800	4.9	215,600	204,600	11,000	5.1
Spokane MSA	170,600	160,500	10,100	5.9	169,500	159,500	10,000	5.9
Tacoma PMSA	247,600	233,600	14,000	5.7	247,700	232,800	14,900	6.0
Tri-Cities MSA	62,400	56,300	6,100	9.8	63,000	57,100	5,900	9.4
Benton County 2/	47,400	43,300	4,100	8.6	47,800	43,900	3,900	8.2
Franklin County 2/	15,000	13,000	2,000	13.3	15,100	13,200	1,900	12.6
Vancouver PMSA	113,600	107,000	6,600	5.8	113,400	107,000	6,400	5.6
Yakima MSA	85,800	75,000	10,800	12.6	86,400	76,400	10,000	11.6
Adams	6,440	5,610	830	12.9	6,410	5,680	730	11.4
Asotin	9,390	8,930	460	4.9	9,180	8,720	460	5.0
Clallam	21,930	19,920	2,010	9.2	22,090	20,290	1,800	8.1
Columbia	1,660	1,380	280	16.9	1,580	1,320	260	16.5
Cowlitz	35,480	32,870	2,610	7.4	35,530	32,840	2,690	7.6
Ferry	2,800	2,420	380	13.6	2,750	2,420	330	12.0
Garfield	1,040	990	50	4.8	1,000	970	30	3.0
Grant	22,610	19,940	2,670	11.8	23,010	20,620	2,390	10.4
Grays Harbor	23,840	21,090	2,750	11.5	23,710	21,370	2,340	9.9
Island	18,210	17,310	900	4.9	18,080	17,180	900	5.0
Jefferson	7,250	6,750	500	6.9	7,340	6,870	470	6.4
Kittitas	10,720	9,680	1,040	9.7	11,030	10,140	890	8.1
Klickitat	7,090	6,200	890	12.6	7,300	6,560	740	10.1
Lewis	25,360	23,050	2,310	9.1	25,240	23,130	2,110	8.4
Lincoln	4,240	4,010	230	5.4	4,210	3,980	230	5.5
Mason	11,350	10,480	870	7.7	11,470	10,640	830	7.2
Okanogan	14,660	12,740	1,920	13.1	15,120	13,400	1,720	11.4
Pacific	6,050	5,370	680	11.2	6,130	5,420	710	11.6
Pend Oreille	3,310	2,940	370	11.2	3,290	2,930	360	10.9
San Juan	4,600	4,350	250	5.4	4,810	4,550	260	5.4
Skagit	31,650	28,860	2,790	8.8	31,900	29,190	2,710	8.5
Skamania	2,270	1,850	420	18.5	2,310	1,970	340	14.7
Stevens	11,360	10,420	940	8.3	11,270	10,340	930	8.3
Wahkiakum	1,060	970	90	8.5	1,080	990	90	8.3
Walla Walla	23,070	21,130	1,940	8.4	22,960	21,350	1,610	7.0
Wenatchee Labor Area	40,100	36,530	3,570	8.9	39,340	36,060	3,280	8.3
Chelan County 2/	27,170	24,720	2,450	9.0	26,630	24,400	2,230	8.4
Douglas County 2/	12,940	11,810	1,130	8.7	12,700	11,660	1,040	8.2
Whitman	18,840	18,250	590	3.1	19,260	18,510	750	3.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Jan Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88	Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88	Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	203,519	$495.24	$503.89	$481.60	40.1	41.0	40.1	$12.35	$12.29	$12.01
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,330	$446.35	$444.77	$433.40	39.5	39.5	39.4	$11.30	$11.26	$11.00
Primary Metal Industries	10,048	$538.46	$546.05	$594.11	42.1	43.2	39.9	$12.79	$12.64	$14.89
Fabricated Metal Products	8,654	$471.62	$468.99	$421.85	39.9	40.5	37.8	$11.82	$11.58	$11.16
Machinery	21,692	$378.50	$378.82	$366.80	38.9	40.3	40.0	$9.73	$9.40	$9.17
Food and Kindred Products	22,495	$360.51	$353.79	$347.76	35.8	36.7	36.0	$10.07	$9.64	$9.66
Chemical and Allied Products	4,085	$635.90	$684.54	$611.96	36.8	39.5	40.5	$17.28	$17.33	$15.11
Transportation Equipment	56,313	$631.03	$655.09	$618.02	43.7	44.9	43.8	$14.44	$14.59	$14.11
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	63,038	$588.97	$592.59	$572.96	36.2	36.4	35.9	$16.27	$16.28	$15.96
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	296,872	$314.93	$309.59	$293.58	32.4	32.9	31.1	$9.72	$9.41	$9.44

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.